



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

struction. A list of eligible persons, with accounts of their work, etc., might be prepared and placed in the hands of a committee, so that those in search of a professor might know from whom to select, while a few protests sent to college trustees, on making an eminently unfit nomination, might bear some good fruit.

GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

America. ALASKA.—On his way to Mount St. Elias, Lieutenant Schwatka crossed an unknown river, which, at eight miles from its mouth, is said to be a mile in width, and to flow at a rate of ten miles an hour. It was named Jones River. A glacier twenty miles wide was seen by the explorers. It extended fifty miles along the base of the St. Elias Alps, and was named the Agassiz Glacier. Another to the west was called the Guyot Glacier, while a third was named in honor of Professor Tyndall. They then ascended Mount St. Elias to a height of seven thousand two hundred feet above the snow-line. Glaciers were seen rising, sometimes perpendicularly, to heights varying from three hundred to three thousand feet, and enormous crevasses were frequent. Three peaks, varying from eight thousand to twelve thousand feet, were seen, and named Cleveland, Whitney, and Nicholls.

THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The controversy concerning Lake Glazier has been a long one. *Science* (August 13) prints a letter by Russell Hinman, giving copies of Schoolcraft's map, and those of Nicollet, 1843; the Land Office, 1879; and Glazier, 1881. He also gives, in parallel columns, the language used by Schoolcraft (1832) and that of Glazier (1881). Nicollet's map shows three small lakes in the position of Glazier's single one. The similarity of the words has, of course, no weight as evidence concerning a geographical fact, though it may be explained by facts occurring in similar order. Pearce Giles (*Science*, September 24) endeavors to prove that the lakelets or ponds on Nicollet's map have nothing to do with the source of the river, and that those surveyed, mapped, and named by the Land Office were mere lakelets, and not identical with Lake Glazier.

Captain Glazier's claim to discovery seems, however, to be completely disposed of by the letter of H. D. Harrower in *Science* (October 8). Mr. Harrower gives a map reduced from *fac-simile*

¹ Edited by W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.

tracings of maps of the surveys made in October, 1878. This shows "Elk Lake" in exactly the position of Lake Glazier. Into it runs a small stream, and another stream, of about equal length, flows into the western arm of Lake Itasca. The last stream heads in a tiny lakelet. Neither stream much exceeds two miles in length. Elk Lake has, of course, precedence of "Lake Glazier."

The great Lake Mistassini, regarding which exaggerated reports were afloat some time ago, has been proved to be an expansion of Rupert River, about one hundred miles in length and twelve in breadth. Depths of three hundred and seventy-four and two hundred and seventy-nine feet have been found. Above this is Little Mistassini, a widening of the river to a width of six miles.

Europe. MORESNET.—*Science*, in its Paris letter, reports a bit of political geography not generally known. It is that there is between Belgium and Germany a small and quite independent state that is smaller than Monaco, San Marino, or Andorra,—that of Moresnet. The delegates who fixed the frontier between Belgium and Germany in 1815 disagreed at this point, each wanting the mineral riches of the little spot of six square kilometres. Finally they left it independent. It had then about fifty huts, but now it is a flourishing town of more than eight hundred houses.

THE CAUCASUS is now within reach of English summer tourists, and Messrs. Dent and Donkin spent the summer of 1886 in exploring the peaks and glaciers encircling Kashtantall (17,096 feet). They ascended Tau Tetmuld (16,500 feet), and made other glacier expeditions, which will necessitate corrections in the maps of the district.

Asia and the Islands. AUSTRALIA.—The Kimberley gold-fields of Western Australia lie in a fertile tract of country between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf in the tropical portion of the colony. The new town and port of Derby, on King Sound, has arisen in connection with these diggings. The entrance to the Sound, by Sunday Strait, is remarkable for the fierceness of the tide. Cambridge Gulf, at the head of which the new settlement of Wyndham is situated, is pronounced by Mr. Forrest to be one of the finest harbors of Australia, is protected from all weathers, has numerous bays, and good deep water. The "proclaimed" gold-field is two hundred and twenty miles from Wyndham by the nearest route. The gold is found in good-sized lumps, on or near the surface, near the head-waters of the Ord River, which flows into Cambridge Gulf.

FORMOSA.—The third and last of Mr. Taylor's papers on the aborigines of Formosa describes the Diaramocks, who are sup-

posed to be the true aboriginal inhabitants, without admixture with Chinese. Little is known of them, as they hold aloof from other tribes. They inhabit the mountain ranges to the northwest of the Tipuns, and are a fierce and intractable race, addicted to cannibalism. There is also said to be a tribe of red-haired savages living among the central mountains. The Pepo-huans seem to be the result of marriages between aboriginal women and whites and Chinese. The inhabitants of Formosa are intelligent, and the Chinese have a proverb to the effect that when the savages take to wearing trousers there is no room for a Chinaman.

BORNEO.—Mr. Pryer states that the natives of North Borneo are of mixed aboriginal and Chinese ancestry. On the east coast there is little of the native type left. This race, the Dusuns, is settling down under the North Borneo Company, and is thriving and increasing. In the long course of Chinese trade with the island, a slow and steady infiltration of Chinese blood took place.

Africa. THE LAST GERMAN CONGO EXPEDITION.—The last German Congo Expedition, 1884–86, made extensive land journeys. Dr. Buttner proceeded from San Salvador, the residence of the king of the Ba-Congo, to the Quango, passing through the country of the Sombo into that of the Mayakke. The Sombo are great ivory-traders. At the capital of the Muene Putu Kasonga (Kiamoo), which has about one thousand houses in its stockade, our traveller was compelled to turn northwards. Passing the Kingunshi rapids of the Kuango, he crossed the country of the Warumba. At Ngatuka a Queen Geu (Goy) is in power, and her brother rules over the Bansinik at a town which has an audience-hall that will hold one thousand people. Thence he proceeded to the Çongo, which he reached above Leopoldville.

Lieutenant Kund found his way to Kiamoo, and then penetrated eastward by crossing the Quango lower down. Through the country of the hostile Bokange, he reached the Sankuru at the part inhabited by the Pambala, who were friendly. After crossing the Sankuru in boats, which were built for the purpose, the country of the Basengo or Zenge was entered. This is a primeval forest, while to the west of the river all is savanna. The villages are in clearings of the forest. All attempts to establish friendly relations with the Basengo were vain. After thirty days' journey through this forest, the westward flowing Ikatta, Lukatta or Lukenye, was found. (Lieutenant Wissman believes Dr. Wolff's Lomanie to be this river.) Farther eastward pacific relations were established with King Gakoko, ruler of the Basengo and of their smaller neighbors, the Bikalli. With the Bikalli, and with the Bavumbo beyond them, several contests occurred, resulting in the former case in the loss of two men killed and seven wounded, and in the latter in the wounding of Lieutenant Kund

himself, who was struck with three arrows, which his companion (Lieutenant Tappenbeck) cut out with a razor. The land journey was then abandoned, and the river descended in boats to the Congo. The German accounts of this expedition call attention to the fact that in many of the names of tribes, etc., those mentioned by the Portuguese missionaries may be recognized; also to the similarity between the names of tribes in this region and those of others dwelling on the Cunene or Zambezi (*i.e.*, Adima, Pende, Bayeye, Balula, Basaka, Bangola). This points either to similarity of language, or to an extensive migration of tribes.

AFRICAN NOTES.—Mr. H. H. Johnston made a journey up the Cameroons River in June last. A few miles beyond the village of Ngale Nyamsi, he obtained, from a height of five hundred feet above the river, a view of a chain of fantastically peaked mountains lying fifty to sixty miles from the river and probably ten thousand feet or more in height.

M. J. de Brazza, brother of the governor of the French Congo, reached the Sekoli (the Punga of Grenfell) by an overland journey from the Ogowé through a fertile and well-populated region, the abode of the Mbete and Ossete tribes. On the Sekoli dwell the Ikata, a commercial but warlike people. The river was descended in canoes to where it receives the Amboli and assumes larger proportions.

The French gunboat "Niger" made a voyage in the autumn of 1885 from Kulikoro to Jenne, on the Upper Niger. This part was only known from the accounts of Mungo Park and René Caillé. The once populous town of Sansandig, a considerable commercial centre in Park's time, is now a heap of ruins, having fallen a prey to the Tukaleurs. M. Davoust placed all the tribes on the left bank under French protectorate. Those on the right are ruled by Ahmadu, the Tukaleur chief.

The Rev. G. Grenfell lately read before the Royal Geographical Society of London an account of his recent explorations in the steamer "Peace." He mentions the discovery by Dr. Wolff of a river known as the Lomami which falls into the Sunkuru from the northeast, but does not believe it identical with the river of that name which flows into the Congo just below Stanley Falls, which he himself ascended as far as $1^{\circ} 33'$ S. lat. in January, 1885; and which at that point was a stream of thirty-five thousand feet per second, at an altitude of thirteen hundred and fifty feet above the sea.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Hyatt on Primitive Forms of Cephalopods.¹—The succession of forms in any genetic series of Nautiloids is from a straight shell through a curved cyrtoceran form to a loose-coiled gyroce-

¹ Abstract of a paper read before the National Academy of Science, Boston meeting, by Alpheus Hyatt.